

WHOLE NO. 301

VIII. I believe that a sovereign is responsible at the judgment seat of Christ, for the manner in which he rules his people, and for the legitimate influence of those laws to which he gives sanction; therefore, as I am one of the sovereign people of these United States, it is my duty to vote for those candidates to represent me who will, with the most fidelity, speak my sentiments and act my opinions.

IX: I believe that "duty is mine; consequences belong to God." I can conceive of a case, however, where duty is modified by consequences. Still duty is the highest expediency."

X: I believe that all professing Christians will think and act consistently with the uncompromising, self-denying, benevolent doctrines of the gospel, the blessings of universal peace and freedom, knowledge and holiness would rapidly spread and soon cover the earth.

I have limited knowledge, and, therefore, may easily be mistaken; others may sincerely and honestly differ with my opinions. The addition of my real name, would not I think give weight to my creed, I therefore subscribe myself your friend,

ONE METHODIST.

United States, Dec. 22nd 1840.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, April 20, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LEICESTER KING.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

The 7th Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Tuesday, the 7th of June next.

The Societies are requested to appoint their delegates immediately—and it is hoped that our friends will come prepared with warm hearts and liberal hands.

A State Political Convention of Liberty voters, is advertised for the same place on the 8th. We presume it will not meet till the 9th—owing to the sessions of the anniversary of the society.

LORD ASHBURTON—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

It is to be hoped, that Lord Ashburton bears to our Government such propositions concerning the right of search, as may be accepted without dishonor, and hazard of evil consequences. The American people cherish a deep-rooted jealousy on this question, and with reason. The right assumed by Britain to search the vessels of neutrals, was one of the causes of the last war. She held every man born on her soil to perpetual allegiance, and claimed the right to seize him under whatever flag she might find him on the high seas. The claim was enforced with violence, and hundreds of American seamen were impressed and compelled to fight the battles of that haughty power. War followed—a war in defence of national honor and national rights—but it was closed without securing an abandonment of a single one of these oppressive claims, nor has the British Government abrogated this to-day. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that the American people are peculiarly sensitive, on the question of the right of search, and every thing pertaining to it.

The efforts of the civilized world are now directed to the abolition of the African slave-trade. Great Britain is taking the lead in this work. She has for years been endeavoring to unite all christian nations for its overthrow, and one of her plans is, a convention between them, conceding a mutual right of searching the vessels of each other, within certain latitudes on the coast of Africa, in order to enforce their laws against the slave-trade as piracy. A treaty of this character, lately formed between her and the principal powers of Europe, awaits the ratification of France, which has been so far withheld, from apprehensions of some sinister design on the part of Great Britain—apprehensions, created chiefly by the publication in Paris of a very able tract, by Gen. Cass, on the subject of the right of search as now claimed by that power. Our Government has in time past been urged to enter into a similar convention, but owing to the jealousy referred to, & its repugnance to consent to any policy which in the most remote way might affect unfavorably the interests of slavery, it has steadily refused.

The alleged outrages committed on certain American vessels a year or two since in the African seas, by British cruisers, under the pretext that they were slavers, became the subject of a correspondence, which was published at the opening of the present Congress, and which we have noticed.

In this correspondence, the British secretaries, in behalf of their Government, distinctly and emphatically disclaim any right of searching our vessels, in time of peace. So full is the disclaimer, that they concede, that should an American vessel be known to have slaves on board, no British cruiser could have a right to molest her.

They insist on the right of their cruisers to board and detain vessels, engaged in the slave trade, belonging to British subjects, or to the subjects of those powers, which have conceded the right of search. So far, every thing is fair. There is no difficulty between the two Governments.

But, a flag, though *prima facie*, is not positive, evidence of the nationality of a vessel. It may be assumed fraudulently. Hence the English Government claims for her cruisers the right of seizing vessels suspected of being slavers, no matter what their flag, where well founded doubts as to its genuineness exist, in order to determine the question of their nationality, disclaiming at the same time all right to detain them, should they prove to be American vessels.

This claim drew from our minister a strong protest; and is now exciting some dissatisfaction in this country.

It is a subject certainly encompassed with difficulties. The African slave trade is a horrible curse. Christendom is disgraced by suffering it to continue one day longer—and every nation should put forth its mightiest energies for its extinction. But, there are always right means to right ends. The wrongs of one people

are not to be redressed at the expense of the rights of another. The redemption of Africa is not to be sought by the degradation of America.

The effects of a concession of the claim in question, upon the welfare and honor of this country, as well as upon all other interests, should then be well weighed.

On the one hand, it would seem unreasonable that a vessel, belonging to the subjects of another nation, engaged in trafficking in human beings, should be able to arrest all pursuit and inquiry, simply by hoisting the American flag. The most flagrant abuses would follow: piracy and the slave trade would seek shelter under our flag, and bid defiance to the world. The assumed right of visitation does indeed seem necessary to the extermination of the slave traffic.

On the other hand, the exercise of the right is liable to great abuses. It is substantially a right of search. The object is to ascertain the nationality of the vessel visited. But the papers may be simulated as well as the flag. Hence, to determine as to their genuineness, it may be necessary to inspect the crew, the cargo and log-book, in other words, to search the vessel. Otherwise fraudulent papers could be produced to correspond with the fraudulent flag. Concede such a claim, and you place American commerce at the mercy of every petty commandant in the British navy, and the vexations to which it would be subject, might be intolerable.

Besides, the avowed right of impressment has never been given up by the British Government. Concede this claim of visitation and boarding, and you open the way for the exercise of this pretended right. It would be very easy to convert the practice of visitation into an instrumentality of impressment.

The claim is a vast one—it extends through all time and covers the ocean. If, under the laws of nations, the British have the right to search our vessels, now, on the coast of Africa, they will have the same right, forever, in all latitudes. The object is now to put down the slave-trade; other objects may hereafter be sought. Treaties may in time be formed between England and the continental powers of Europe, making slave-grown products contraband, prohibiting importation of them into their ports, and carriage in their vessels. To enforce these regulations, the claim then will be, to visit all vessels, whether they bear the American flag, or not, in order to decide on the question of their nationality—thus subjecting our commerce to innumerable interruptions. The truth is, there is no calculating the consequences to which the concession of this right of search termed the right of visitation might lead.

We but state the case. But, says Lord Aberdeen, "it can scarcely be maintained by Mr. Stevenson, that Great Britain should be bound to permit her own subjects, with British vessels and British capital, to carry on before the eyes of British officers this detestable traffic in human beings, which the law has declared to be piracy, merely because they had the audacity to commit an additional offence, by fraudulently assuming the American flag."

"Neither could Mr. Stevenson, with more reason, affirm, that the subjects of states, which have granted to Great Britain the right of search, should be enabled to violate the obligation of their treaties, by displaying the flag of the Union, contrary to the will, and in defiance of the American Government itself."

"Still less would Mr. Stevenson pretend to claim immunity for piratical adventurers, who should endeavor to shelter their lawless proceedings under the ensign of the United States."

The answer of our Government to this would be—"certainly, we do not deny to all the cruisers of all the powers of the earth the right to enter and search vessels, of their own countries, tho' the flag of the United States may fly at their mastheads. But, we do deny the right of such cruisers to enter and search our vessels."

But, where it is not known to what power a suspicious vessel, bearing our flag, belongs, what then? "We claim the right to visit and ascertain by inspection," says the British Government. "You have no such right," replies our Government—"if you enter and search the vessel, you do it at your peril. If she should prove to be a vessel of your own, or belong to a nation which has granted you the right of search, you have done well; if an American vessel, you have committed a trespass, and should make acknowledgment or atonement."

"Certainly," says Mr. Cass, "if a British or French frigate encounters a vessel at sea, which is most assuredly a British or French vessel, endeavoring to conceal her nationality, under the American flag, such frigate is justified in boarding her, and disposing of her as the laws of the country may provide. But this is done at the risk of the boarding ship. If the result proves that the suspicion was well founded, then the commanding officer will be scolded. He will have done his duty to his government, and no injury to another. But if he has suffered himself to be deceived, then he has violated the rights of a foreign power, and his sovereign must be responsible for the consequences. He may still have done his duty to his own government. That will depend upon the strength of the evidence upon which he acted. But he has committed an injury against another, and for that injury, atonement may be demanded. But here we come to the practical operation of these general principles, and it is that branch of the subject alone, which is worthy serious consideration."

The two British statesmen attempt to support their position by pushing principles to their extreme. This may do in the schools, but its place is not in active life, and least of all in the affairs of nations. A British officer meets a vessel bearing an American flag, but which he has the strongest reasons to suspect to be British, and engaged in the slave-trade. He boards her, conducts himself with perfect propriety, ascertains his error, and retires without any injury, he is a trespasser; but no government would ever think of complaining in such a case. A perpetual right to stop, to search, and to seize, is one thing. A casual act of trespass, conceded to be such, excused by peculiar circumstances, and immediately acknowledged and atoned for, is another. The latter may be pardoned. The former is intolerable. The commander of the boarding vessel is precisely in the condition of a sheriff's officer, who, with a writ against A. arrests B. Now on a trial in an action of trespass, which B. might institute for this assault and battery, what would be the measure of damages which an intelligent jury would apply to the case? They would adopt precisely the same rule we have already laid down in the case of the commander. If the officer had strong reasons to mistake the identity of B. and to suppose he was A. and if he had conducted himself with perfect propriety, and had really committed no injury, he would be dis-

missed with nominal damages—damages which, while they asserted the great principle of liberty, would yet be perfectly valueless in their amount, leaving the ill advised complainant to pay the costs.

Such is the illustration of our maritime subject. In this manner the principle is saved, and flagrant abuses prevented."

The difference between the two governments, although at first sight, apparently insignificant, is important.

The British claim the right of visitation, where suspicion exists as to the genuineness of the flag. If it be allowed, the practice of searching our vessels, on the most trifling suspicions, may become common, for the searching officer will risk nothing. Besides, no claim for indemnity could be made, should the vessel searched turn out to be an American merchantman. She may have been subjected to much delay, & have sustained much detriment otherwise, but can obtain no redress, for the officer has but exercised a right, and could not be held accountable for the necessary incidents to such exercise. On the other hand, the American Government denies the right claimed—and asserts that the lawfulness of the visitation is to be determined by the result. The commander of the cruiser acts at his peril—if the vessel is found on examination to have fraudulently assumed our flag, he has done right; if, on the contrary, she is an American vessel, he has committed a wrong, and is answerable for it. The British Government is liable for damages.

This view of the case, while it would not prevent a cruiser from boarding a suspicious vessel, where the probabilities were strong that it was not entitled to the American flag, would prevent any interruption to our commerce from light or fanciful causes, secure our vessels when visited by mistake, from much annoyance, and entitle the vessel searched to indemnity for damages.

The difference then between the two Governments being radical—Great Britain insisting on a right, which the American Government, steadily denies—the question arises, how is the difficulty to be settled? We can see but one way, and that is, by a convention with Great Britain, securing the mutual right of search within certain latitudes on the African coast—in which treaty the right of impressment on board American vessels should be distinctly disclaimed by the British Government, and such other provisions incorporated, as would secure national dignity and sovereignty. Such a treaty would avert the consequences now impending from this claim by the British Government of the right of visitation, so called. The remarks of Gen. Cass on this point are particularly worthy of attention, as coming from one who will not be suspected by even the zealous democracy of this country, of any disposition to make concessions to foreign powers. In the tract we have referred to, he says—

"That the efforts to suppress the slave trade may be rendered successful, without the adoption of this obnoxious measure, is evident, from a suggestion in a London journal, which, with just feeling, seeks to avert the impending consequences of this claim of search. This journal proposes, that an officer of the British and American navies shall reciprocally sail in one of the cruisers of the respective nations, and that such officer shall exercise the right of search on the vessels of his own country, thus ascertaining their character and objects, and seizing them when guilty, without any violation of the rights of sovereignty. We do not stop to examine this proposition, we merely allude to it, to show that in a spirit of accommodation, means may be found to reconcile all avowed objects, with national dignity and independence."

Such a plan would possess one advantage. It would be truly reciprocal, whereas the proffered power to search is but the mockery of reciprocity towards the U. States whose institutions will never permit impressment as a means of manning their navy. While, therefore, the British officer enters to search and impress, and the American officer enters to search, the inequality is too glaring to need illustration."

Should our Government continue to turn a deaf ear to all overtures on the subject, and war ensue, this result may justly be attributed to the unreasonable jealousy of the Slave Power, which is ever ready to sacrifice the interests of the country and the welfare of Humanity, to its own fancied security.

MAINE.

The Maine Legislature at its late session passed the following resolutions, by a vote in the Senate of 16 to 11, and in the House of 74 to 40:

Resolved, That the right of petition is secured to the people of the U. States by the Constitution, in the most full and ample manner; and that the corresponding right to a respectful hearing is necessarily implied in the right of petition.

Resolved, That the rule of the House of Representatives, requiring all petitions to Congress relating to the subject of slavery to be laid upon the table, without being read or referred, and without a hearing, is an infringement of the right of petition, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress are sworn to maintain the Constitution, and we forbear to instruct them upon their constitutional duties, which by their oath they are bound to discharge.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democrats have carried the State—having elected 14 Senators and 120 Representatives. The Whigs have elected 7 Senators, and 47 Representatives. Cleveland, democratic candidate for Governor, has a plurality of votes over Ellsworth, but there is no choice. The vote for the latter is 23,584—for the former, 25,664. For Gillette, the Liberty candidate, 1287. For the Conservative, 564.

MICHIGAN.

The colored people of Detroit were lately thrown into a state of excitement, by the surrender of Nelson Hackett, a refugee from slavery, as a fugitive from justice, by the Governor General of Canada, on requisition of the Governor of Arkansas.

We do not understand the particulars of this case, but it is a delicate matter to comply with such requisitions. Every fugitive from slavery, in Southern ethics is a fugitive from justice—and the Governor General of Canada may find his hands full, if slaveholders learn that they can recover their runaway "property" by this trick.

We have been requested to publish the fol-

lowing proceedings of a meeting of colored people in Detroit, February 22d.

"Whereas, We have always viewed the British Province of Canada as an asylum for the unfortunate and oppressed slaves of the United States, and fondly believed the moment they touched those shores, that they were free, And whereas the Governor General did, on the 17th January, 1842, surrender one Nelson Hackett, to Lewis Devenport, of the city of Detroit, State of Michigan, to be by him given up to the authorities of Arkansas as a fugitive from justice. The said Hackett was confined several months in the jail of Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, and on the night of the 6th Feb. at a late hour was conveyed across the river and lodged in prison in the city of Detroit; and whereas, it is a settled principle in the slave code that every slave who absconds for his liberty is a refugee from justice, a principle well understood in Great Britain, and of course familiar to his Excellency the Governor General; and whereas the said Hackett was not demanded by the authorities of Arkansas for the purpose of punishing him for larceny, but to punish and make an example of him to deter others, and for the unpardonable offence of absconding from slavery—Therefore,

Resolved, It is with sorrow we find the Governor of the British Province of Canada countenancing and assisting the slaveholders and their abettors of the American confederacy by seizing and confining in prison and returning to bondage individuals who had fled to that Province for protection and liberty.

Resolved, As there are no treaty stipulations binding the Governments to surrender fugitives from justice, we believe the Governor General was not justified in giving up the said Hackett, even admitting him guilty of the charge alleged, viz. stealing a horse and a watch.

Resolved, If this precedent, this sort of courtesy is established, then Canada will no longer be an asylum for our unfortunate brethren who are escaping from bondage. They will be just as safe in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine.

Resolved, We pray our brethren in Canada to give this subject immediate and serious attention, and if possible find what part certain officers and counsellors of the Hon. Charles Winslow and Sandwich had in this affair and publish the whole transaction, and by all means endeavor to prevent such nefarious proceedings in future.

Resolved, The proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty, at Ann Harbor, Philanthropist, at Cincinnati, Emancipator, at New York, Liberator, at Boston.

WILLIAM C. MUNRO, President.

ROBERT BANKS, Sec'y.

Pursuant to a call signed by sixty citizens of Washtenaw county, a convention of the citizens of that county was held at the Court House in Ann Harbor, March 30th, to express their views in regard to various subjects of anti-slavery interest.

Zereas Nash was called to the chair, and S. Foster appointed secretary. Dr. J. B. Barnes, Justin Norris, Hiram Hamilton, Dr. M. H. Cowles, and Hon. Munson Kerny were appointed a committee to report resolutions. Among those adopted were the following:

"That all laws which sustain slavery are local, and that slavery is not sustained on the high seas, by international law; and consequently the colored persons on board the Creole, when at sea, were free from the power of all laws which held them in slavery, and were absolutely free; and that the conflict on board that vessel, was not a conflict between masters and slaves, but between free men and their unlawful oppressors."

That while we do not wish to justify Great Britain in any other matter of controversy between her Government and ours, we believe her refusal to deliver up the persons who won the victory of the Creole is in accordance with law and justice—an act in which she ought to be, and will be sustained by all true philanthropists throughout Christendom.

That the conduct of the National Government in demanding the surrender of the persons on board the Creole most unjustly stigmatized in its official despatches, as mutineers and murderers, and threatening the British nation with war in case they shall not be delivered up or paid for, is unjust and unwise, and is calculated to bring us into contempt with all nations, by causing us either to embark in war in defence of our National Slave Trade, or ignominiously to recede from positions we have once taken.

That we seek for "Liberty and Union" but should it be made certain that slavery will continue a national institution for a long period to come, controlling the national Government—to be defended by national armies and treasures; and need be, by waging foreign and domestic wars for its support—thus transforming the states into a great slaveholding confederacy, increased by the addition of Texas, with a territory large enough to make 15 slave states of the size of Connecticut—should we become convinced that these things will take place, we shall be compelled to seek for "Liberty first, and Union afterwards."

That we regard with indignation the fact that, while the entire North has been used, for a whole generation, by the slave holders, as a hunting ground for their human property, the entire South is now converted by them into a hunting ground for Northern Abolitionists.

The following report of election returns, in the Signal of Liberty, April 6, is encouraging.

"Salem"—This town, as we anticipated, heads the list. The Liberty party elected their Justice of the Peace, one School Commissioner, and one Constable. John Peabody received 82 votes—Essek Roberts 115—the remainder of the tickets. The other officers are democratic—their greatest majority over the Liberty Ticket, 10 votes. Liberty vote last fall, 59.

Ypsilanti—324 votes cast. Liberty vote from 32 to 42—an increase of more than 50 per cent. in six months.

Ann Arbor—The Liberty vote for Supervisor was 72—for Justice 68. Liberty vote last fall about 48.

Lyons—Oakland co.—189 votes cast—56 Liberty, 50 Whig, 83 Democratic. A part of the Liberty candidates were elected.

Grass Lake—Jackson co.—180 votes cast. For Supervisor, Whig 46, Liberty 59, Democratic 84. In 1840 the Liberty vote was 4; last fall 33. The Whigs selected a part of the Liberty candidates, previously nominated, and placed them on their ticket, and they were elected—Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Commissioner, &c.

NEW YORK.

A great Liberty convention for Eastern New York, is to be held at Albany, the 20th & 21st inst. for the purpose of forming an Eastern State Liberty association.

In Assembly, March 29th, Mr. Craven from the committee on Privileges and Elections to which were referred petitions to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens generally, reported adversely—the report was ordered to be printed.

Giddings' case came up in the Senate of that state. Mr. Root on the 30th introduced several resolutions—the last two of which we give. They were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, That the said resolutions so offered by Mr. Giddings, as aforesaid, contained a correct exposition of constitutional law that ought to govern in such cases, as direct relation to, and bearing upon a great question, which perhaps may jeopard the peace of the nation. That question was properly submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives, as Congress has the sole power to declare war and provide for the national defence.

Resolved, That the vote of censure aforesaid had no just ground for its justification; and that the eight Representatives from this State, who voted in its favor had no cause of exculpation.

On the same day, a slight discussion arose on the Virginia controversy, on a resolution calling on the judiciary committee, for a report on this subject. Mr. Strong from that committee expressed the opinion, that the late decision of the supreme court had made void the

jury trial law of New York, and therefore it was the intention of the committee to report a bill for its repeal. Mr. Turner argued that the case decided by the supreme court had no analogy to case that could arise under the laws of New York.

It was true the judges had gone on to express the opinion that all state laws on the subject were unconstitutional, but that was entirely *obiter dictum*—no case was before them calling for that opinion.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It is remarkable, that at the very moment, when our Government is about involving itself in difficulties with Great Britain, owing to her refusal to give up the mutineers of the Creole as fugitives from justice, a court in this country, a court in a slave state, a court in South Carolina, a state that stands forth as foremost champion of Southern rights, should make a decision, founded on a principle directly antagonistic to that, assumed by our Government in its demand for these negroes. Read the following from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

"Early in Feb. last, the crew (22 in number) of the British ship *Ann Hall*, J. F. L. Orritt master, after examination, were committed to the jail of this city, by B. C. Pressley, Esq., Magistrate, at the instance of the British Consul, on a charge of mutiny on the high seas, they having seized and confined the master with handcuffs and a straight jacket, on the allegation of his intoxication or insanity. On the clearance of the *Ann Hall* for Liverpool, on the 18th ult., the master made oath before a magistrate that he considered his own life and the safety of the ship would be endangered, if he should attempt to carry home, in any way, whether at large or under restraint, ten of the crew, who were therefore left behind in jail, the British Consul intending to keep them in prison, to await instructions from the British Secretary of State, as to the steps to be taken in order to bring them to trial. Last week, these men were brought before the Hon. Jacob Axson, recorder of the city, on habeas corpus, to obtain their discharge; and, yesterday, his Honor delivered his opinion, discharging the prisoners, on the ground that in the absence of any treaty stipulation to that effect between this country and Great Britain, there was no authority to arrest or detain them as fugitives from justice. The proceedings of the British Consul, on a charge of mutiny on the high seas, they having seized and confined the master with handcuffs and a straight jacket, on the allegation of his intoxication or insanity. 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"the insolence and tyranny of the slave-power!" And would have Liberty men, who respect themselves and regard Right—too, much to bow the neck to any yoke, to swell the ranks of a party, which has laid its independence at the feet of the slaveholder!

The Logan Gazette is one of the most liberal of the Whig papers in the State. Let us glance at his notions, to see how much Liberty men have to expect from those, whose principles are said to "assimilate nearest to their own."

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Pickersilltown, Monroe county. It resolved that it is a duty to abstain from slave labor products, as far as possible; that John Quincy Adams had done himself honor by his defence of the right of petition; that Giddings, by his well-timed, discreet, intelligent, calm and candid doctrines, in relation to the Creole, had shown himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; that it had no affinity with Texas; that it would give its support to Leicesters King for Governor.—It also passed a resolution of censure against Weller. On publishing the proceedings in his paper, the editor of the Logan Gazette remarks—

"We do not approve by any means either the sentiment or spirit of the resolutions. On the contrary, it is our firm conviction, that the organization of a third party in the free states, on the sole basis of hostility to slavery, is a piece of madness and folly, that will result in the most disastrous consequences to the North, as well as to the South, and in this State, where the people are Constitutional Abolitionists, altogether uncalculated for, and may be ruinous to our state interests."

The editor is a fair sample of the best class of whigs—and it is to such men, who do not even pretend to acknowledge the evils inflicted by slavery and the slave policy on the North, we are invited to join ourselves—we, who believe that the complete divorce of slavery from the government, and the final extinction of the evil, are absolutely necessary to the salvation of every vital interest of our beloved country?

We wonder, that these editors have not addressed another reason, why Liberty men should sacrifice all their principles, and views of public policy, for the sake of supporting the whig party. Let them announce, what will be the fact, that Henry Clay, the duellist, overseer of 60 slaves, and denouncer of anti-slavery principles, is to be the candidate of the Whig party, for the presidency, in 1844!

No—no—Liberty men are not to be deceived. They know that they cannot triumph immediately. They are aware, that there is every prospect of the success of that party, which has shown a total disregard of all rights, where the interests of slavery were at stake. But, they believe its triumph will be short. The whig party cannot make head against the democratic party. It has no vital principle to animate it—no popular principle, with which to win the affections of the people. And the only ground, on which the pseudo-democrats are vulnerable, they fear to take—we mean, the ground of their pro-slavery-ism, and servility to the South. The Liberty men have taken ground.—They cherish a principle of activity—a principle, dear to the American people—the principle of hostility to slavery and devotion to equal rights. They have laid hold of the doctrines of the democrats themselves, held by them in unrighteousness—and with these they propose to set aside the whig, and vanquish the democratic party, false as it is to its own principles, and sold to do evil.

MR. GIDDINGS.

We call the attention of every reader to Mr. Giddings' address to his constituents, the publication of which is commenced this week on our first page. The rest will be published as soon as received.

It is by far the best thing we have ever seen from his pen. It is a complete vindication of his course, and will carry conviction to every candid mind, not only that his resolutions were sound, but that the presentation of them was right and well-timed. We cannot but think that the political papers of the State generally, will give publicity to a document, honorable alike to Mr. Giddings, and the state he represents.

We hope we may be able to put in tract form, and thus distribute thousands of copies among the people of Ohio. But this will depend on the liberality of our friends. We are now out of funds entirely—and will print no more tracts, till we get the means.

Mr. Giddings is a man about forty five or forty seven years old. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to this state while but a boy, and was engaged in the usual hard work of a first settler, until he commenced the study of law with Mr. Whitley. He was a member of the legislature some years ago, and for the last four years has represented this State in Congress.

The following notice of him we copy from the correspondence of the New York American—

Joshua R. Giddings.

You must understand that the storm which burst upon the head of Joshua R. Giddings, is nothing but the long pent-up wrath which the slaveholders desired to vent on John Quincy Adams, but dared not, because the tremendous outbreak of indignation from the northern free press, frightened them into "propriety," for the time. The thought that Mr. Adams' great name, high rank, eminent public services, and former offices, presented peculiar obstacles to the undertaking of ridiculing him, revenging upon him the alarm he had given to slavery. They longed for a safe opportunity to execute their bottled-up wrath; and when Mr. Giddings dared to present the views of the North on the slave-war question; they eagerly seized him as the scape-goat of Mr. Adams' sins.

Mr. Giddings is a rough, plain, unpolished man, without much education, characterized only by hard, strong, practical sense; indomitable, steady courage, boldness combined with a devout and conscientious adherence to his religious profession, as a member of the Presbyterian church. Though a lawyer of wide and extensive practice, he has the appearance of a man, unpretending farmer, accustomed to get his living by the labor of his hands in the field. He is just such a man, as you

would expect to see truly representing the genuine democracy of Ohio. He has seen fighting, too, in the younger days; and shed his blood bravely, in the Indian wars of the West, in which he underwent toil, dangers, and sufferings, that while they hardened his frame and gave him steadiness of nerve, made his hair prematurely gray; for he is not an old man, though his white head gives him at first view the appearance of one.

In the House, he has never aimed at the fame of a partisan debater, though very capable of so distinguishing himself. As chairman of the committee on claims, he has done the state great service, in laboriously examining and reporting on a vast number of private cases—a task which, appreciated by hundreds of relieved sufferers, has not given him the fame that a single, noisy, worthless speech wins, for many a hinderer of public business. His great speech on the Florida war, in January 1840, (in which he showed that it wholly originated in the demands of the slaveholders for the destruction of the refugees of runaway negroes,) is, however, an evidence of his higher powers.

This plain, common, farmer-like man, the slave party thought a proper and safe object of vengeance. The North and North-west of course would care nothing for the fate of such a person, and tyrannical precedent would therefore be safely established!

WAGES versus NO WAGES.

Semi-barbarous Russians are getting the start of our highly civilized neighbors of the South. The London Quarterly Review, in a notice of Rohl's Sketches of St. Petersburg, says—

"The chapter on St. Petersburg servants contains many excellent remarks, and places the question of domestic servitude in a new light. The Russian nobles, it appears, have discovered that a freeman, who receives wages, and may quit his master when he chooses, is, after all, a more valuable servant, than the serf whom his lord may pay as little as he pleases, making up the difference to him in blows."

DR. CHANNING.

Dr. Channing is in the field again. A pamphlet from his pen has just been issued, entitled "The Duty of the Free States, and Remarks Suggested by the case of the Creole." It is a "critical examination of the Letter of Instructions written by Mr. Webster to Edward Everett." It is a fine subject, and is no doubt treated with the usual ability of the author.

Public sentiment in relation to the Creole, is undergoing the same rapid change, as in the case of the Amistad. We have no doubt as to the final verdict of the American people. Mr. Webster was a little too quick on the trigger.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED.

The Globe, the great organ of the Democracy so called, thus defines the true democratic doctrine.

"The Democratic Doctrine denies the right of any interference by Discussion, or otherwise on the part of Congress, upon matters pertaining to the Southern domestic institutions."

The Florida war, the Creole case, the case of slaves escaping into Canada, the case of slaves shipwrecked on British Islands, the reclamation of slaves fleeing from the South to the North, are all "matters pertaining to the Southern domestic institutions."

Appropriations are made to carry on a war, commenced for the purpose of conferring a greater security on slavery, and prolonged, because of the determination of the slaveholders to get possession of runaway slaves in the swamps of Florida. Henry Clay negotiates with Great Britain for the purpose of inducing her to surrender up slaves who have fled to her jurisdiction. Administration after administration demands from the same power compensation for shipwrecked slaves. John C. Calhoun commits the Senate of the United States to the protection of the coast-wise slave-trade.—Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, presents a memorial of persons in New Orleans, claiming compensation for the negroes of the Creole. Mr. Webster demands from the British Government, the heroes of this brig, as mutineers, and compensation for the rest of the cargo of human beings. And yet, the Globe asserts, that "the democratic doctrine denies the right to any interference by discussion or otherwise," on any of these matters, because they pertain "to the Southern domestic institutions!" The Globe did not mean so—it was a slip of the pen. It meant merely to say that, while democracy upheld the right of slaveholders to use every branch of the General Government for the protection of their "peculiar institutions," it denied to the people of the free states any right even to discuss the propriety of such protection, either by their representatives in Congress or otherwise.

Such is the democratic doctrine taught by the Globe, Ohio Statesman, and their humble imitators.

TRACTS.

The anti-slavery men of Maine are republishing Judge King's address in tract form, for general circulation. Judge Pond, in a letter to the editor of the Liberty Standard says, that "there is not a single paragraph of it that ought to be omitted in republishing it."

We have just published the address in tract No. xiv, which contains besides, the tables of Mr. Birney, of the comparative representation of the slave states and free in the offices of the General Government. We were obliged to omit one or two paragraphs in the address, and also in the tables, for the sake of getting them both in one tract—but the omitted parts are comparatively unimportant.

Since my last acknowledgment of monies for the tract fund, I have received the following.

From Mt. Vernon, Knox co., \$3; Daniel Dubois, 1; Josiah Moore, 1; Dr. Levi Brooke, 3; Samuel Cross, 1; Jabez Fobes, 3; A. H. Rice, 1; F. S. Ingersoll, 1; A. H. Rice, 2; W. Donaldson, 5; F. S. Parrish, 1; Jonathan Bye, 1; R. E. Price, 1; S. P. Chase, 3; Joseph Shepherd, 1; cash 94 cents.

We have now exhausted our means. A little more than a year ago, we commenced this tract publication, and since then have issued 14 numbers,—number of copies, 29,000, containing (with the exception of 2,000 copies of 16 pages) 8 pages each. They have been printed at a total cost of \$151,87½,—about half a

cent a piece. The total amount of monies I have received is \$151.32.

These tracts have been circulated for the most part gratuitously, throughout the State, and have been productive of much good. Our friends will judge whether their monies have been expended to advantage.

In this week's paper we publish Mr. Giddings' address to his constituents. It is a valuable document, and should be put in the hands of every citizen of Ohio. We intend to publish it as tract no. xv of our series, if the means be afforded us. Let those who feel any interest in the matter, send in their orders, with the cash—specifying what number of copies they wish. We shall not put that it tract form, till assured that we shall have money to pay for it.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

The events of the week are not very important, in their relation to the great cause in which we labor.—This, with a slight illness, will excuse me to your readers if I pass over its incidents somewhat briefly. Lord Ashburton has entered on his important negotiations with much zeal. The very general impression, here, seems to be that no very important result will follow; no result at least, particularly favorable to the continuance of peace and good will between this country and England. For myself I am disposed to believe that his mission has more reference to the gigantic scheme of assuming the State debts, which was first brought forward by Gov. Pope of Ky, but suggested originally by the Baring and other foreign bankers who are large holders of State Stocks, than to the settlement of any of the half dozen matters in controversy between the two countries. In truth, these matters ought to be left open [?] for what will our servile politicians do, else for materials for patriotic speeches against British aggression? Still there is one, and only one ground for hope that some good will result from this mission; and that is, that the insignificant party now in power may strive to acquire a certain degree of popularity by the settlement of the controverted points. The release of the pitiful scoundrel, Hogan, will aid materially in settling the Canada trouble. The War party were delighted with his second arrest, as they were with the first. Any thing that looks like war finds friends with quite a large class of the community, including the young who have never known by experience the wretchedness war brings upon the belligerents, and whose ardor is kindled by the visions of Glory that poetry and song, prostituted from their high and holy purposes, have inspired.

I forget whether I mentioned in my last, the queer movements to get the United States troops removed from Arkansas and Georgia, and to have the local militia taken into pay, in their stead to defend the frontier. In the latter case it would seem to be a new public spirited desire to aid Uncle Sam in spending his money. In the former, a very benevolent wish that nobody shall be hindered from going into Texas, (except the Indians who have no special love for the good people of Texas!) seems to be one prominent motive.

The appropriation bill has been considered daily, and all the items save about 20 passed upon. There have been several debates of some interest on different items. One related to Judge McKinley of the Supreme Court, whose neglect to hold the terms of his Court in Arkansas was scarcely censured. His comparative incompetence for his station, I believe is not doubted.—But it was shown that he had nearly as much business as two-thirds of the other judges. 7000 cases were entered in one year! The general expenses of the judiciary were severely animadverted upon, and their amount put down \$100,000. The character and fidelity to duties of Gov. Doty of Wisconsin, also came in for a severe assault. Two days were devoted to the annual flare-up about light houses, in the course of which Prof. of Ia., and Spriggs of Ky, the last of whom declared he had never seen a light house in all his life, manifested more than the usual ignorance of the nature, ends and condition of the system. It seems evident that some abuses exist as in other departments of the vast machinery of government; but the competent judges among the members bear ample testimony to the efficiency of the system both in regard to law and property.

The bill to construct a bomb and shot proof iron steamer for harbor defense, of iron, on Stevens' plan has passed both Houses without much opposition.—When will they be one half as much united in doing any thing for the good of mankind!

The Loan Bill has finally passed the Senate, with no material change as it passed the House. An effort to attach to it a pledge that the proceeds of the public lands should be devoted to paying the interest and principal of the loan was defeated nearly all the week, and defeated, at last, 18 to 25; several of the majority declaring themselves friendly to the object, the repeal of the Land Bill, but were not willing to compass their end in this indirect way.

The whigs are extremely reluctant to suspend even the land distribution. Six of the States have utterly refused to have their allotted share of the money; and to persist in distributing it among the States, while the revenue is deficient, seems to be unmitigated folly. The refusing States are Maine, Virginia, S. Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and New York. The final action on the subject has not been had in the latter State.

The resolves of the Legislature of Ky., in favor of improving the navigation of the Ohio and other Western rivers were presented by Crittenden.

Senator Prentiss of Vt., having been appointed District Judge, in place of Judge Paine, resigned his place in the Senate. It is to be hoped his place will be filled with some one more faithful to the interests of freedom. If it depended on Mr. Tyler's will, his successor would be a worse man than he. He has lately appointed Alexander Hamilton, a grandson of Gen. Hamilton, Secretary of Legation to Madrid, Hamilton having proved his fitness for office, by the authorship of those violent articles in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer on the Creole case! Cogswell, who was first chosen, declined.

Several petitions have come in from Illinois, and Michigan for aid in the construction of the great Illinois Canal. Our Western friends may as well make up their minds not to send such petitions to Congress, a body that will not grant them, and could not, if they would, for want of means.

A bill has been read twice to prevent the coast-wise transportation of letters and passengers by foreign vessels. This if it passed, will be a great service to navigation on the lakes, as well as on the Atlantic coast.

A large number of the private and other small bills have been matured, and a number finally passed, since my last. This a business which makes no great figure in the newspapers, but it is not the least important, on that account, for it is an essential part of the administration of justice. Those acted on this day embraced bills reported from the various committees.

The cotton planters in the Atlantic States are reduced to great straits by the very low price it bears in the market.

In Florida, now that the Indians are chiefly removed and the planters begin to return to their estates, the public press is endeavoring to lead them to engage in the cultivation of sugar, instead of cotton, as both profit-

able, in itself, and necessary in order to save their State from the decision which they know must come upon the whole cotton planting interest.

I will only stop to add, that we are looking with the deepest interest still, to the result of the election on the 26th instant, in Mr. Giddings' District. Every one I see from the Eastern States corroborates the testimony that there is but one sentiment on the subject among the people of all parties.

At a future time I shall call the attention of your readers to the "Home League game, now playing," to elevate Henry Clay to the Presidency, and place the helm of the good ship Union, in the hands of a man who procured the passage of the Missouri Compromise by a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Union. Let not Liberty men be caught in these man-traps.

Mr. Clay and his friends are engaged this evening in a great "Clay Ball," in honor of one of the best dancers and orators of the age, to say nothing of his Statesmanship. But I do not dance to the same tune.

Yours with regard,

WASHINGTON.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

At a meeting of the Monroe Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 1st of the 4th month, 1842, a resolution was passed unanimously authorizing all the members of the meeting to attend as delegates the State Anti-Slavery Anniversary and the political convention expected to be held at its close. The importance of a general turn out was argued by Horton Brown and others; and that in these times of scarcity of money, we should overcome the deficiency by going in wagons and carrying with us our bread and meat. Ten dollars were pledged by the society to the cause. Henry Pickersill and Jacob Paxson were appointed to attend the free labor convention to meet at Preble county, O. as delegates. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That all abolitionists are in duty bound to abstain from the use of slave labor produce, as far as they possibly can, the tendency of which is to decrease its demand.

Resolved, That to preach, pray and vote against slavery, and use its products (unless as above) is inconsistent and gives ground for others to believe us insincere.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by his defence of the right of petition, has proved himself worthy the station he occupies, and it will tend to fill up that high measure of earthly glory to which he seems destined.

Resolved, That the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, by his well-timed, discreet, intelligent, calm and candid doctrines set forth in his resolutions in reference to the Creole affair, has shown himself true to the trust reposed in him as one of the guardians of the constitution of the country, and able and willing to defend it against the attempts of our pro-slavery government to get us into a war for slavery, which would throw us into collision with high heaven and the world. The freemen of Ohio look to his constituents in particular, and to the sons and daughters of Liberty generally, to rebuke the insults they have received by the treatment given their representative.

Resolved, That Mr. Weller, the pro-slavery democrat, (what a solecism!) on returning to his constituents, should receive that abundant harvest of infamy which his conduct in relation to the resolutions of Mr. Giddings, so well entitle him to.

Resolved, That we have no affinity for Texas, as the serpent of slavery is coiled through and through its constitution, and is its chief cord of union and means of help. We worth the day it should be annexed to our nation.

Resolved, That we will give our most cordial and efficient support to Leicesters King for our next Governor.

Resolved, That the chief hindrance to our advance comes from our professed friends, who confess with the lip, but deny with the hand; who would talk, preach, and pray down slavery, but vote it up, thus permitting themselves to be used. All should know that all slavery asks for is the whip of political and ecclesiastical power—give her these and she is content; with these she will compel her will.

Resolved, That if all the voters of Ohio who declare themselves "as much opposed to slavery as any body," will make good their assertion on the second Tuesday of October next, Mr. King will then be made Governor.

Resolved, That the position that by voting for a man that we cannot for the time being elect, is "throwing away our votes," is false in principle and ruinous in application, as subversive of all reformation; and is not ever has been practiced on by any political party of the country. Who ever heard of the whigs as a party selecting among the democrats for their candidates, or vice versa, for any state or national officer. They uniformly declare they would rather take a defeat, supporting their principles, than have victory at their sacrifice; and are we prepared to treat our principles with less respect than those pro-slavery parties treat theirs—surely not.

On motion of S. Walker, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be presented to Mr. Clark, editor of the Bellefontaine Gazette, for publication.

STANTON, Pres.

HORTON BROWN, Sec.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

At a quarterly meeting of the Stark County Anti-Slavery Society held in Mt. Union, on Friday the 25th of March, 1842, the President being absent, Ellis N. Johnson was elected President pro tem. The three following resolutions, laid on the table at the last meeting, were then read.

Resolved, That on the great question of human liberty, we can occupy no neutral ground; our influence is always felt either for or against it.

Resolved, That either the principles of Christianity or republicanism, if universally practiced, would immediately banish slavery from the world.

Resolved, That as a consequence, those who are not engaged for the abolition of slavery, are neither true Christians nor Republicans, but are in this respect anti-Christian and anti-republican.

After some discussion, they were laid over for further consideration. On motion the committee on amending the Constitution were released, and James Austin, Dr. K. G. Thomas and Rebecca Thomas, were appointed on the committee. After the appointment of a committee to prepare business for the afternoon session, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The business committee reported the following resolutions, which, after elaborate discussion, were adopted nearly unanimously:

Resolved, That no considerations of mere expediency should induce us to violate the Constitution and laws of our country, we deem it right for us steadfastly to refuse obedience to

any enactment involving a sacrifice of moral principle. Resolved, That the doctrine advanced by the pioneers of our cause, that "our business is with the master and not with the slave," is untrue and untrue, but that strictly speaking, it is with both. Resolved, "That if all professed friends of the slave would act with that uncompromising zeal displayed by the pioneers in the cause, the time ere long would be when the whole north with one voice would respond to our doctrines. Resolved, "That we deem it due to ourselves and the slaveholders, to declare emphatically, that we will never take up arms to aid them in quelling an attempt, on the part of the slaves, to gain their freedom by forcible means.

Whereas, the questions, whether abolitionists can in any case, without a violation of moral principle, vote for a pro-slavery candidate; whether they should in all cases vote for abolitionists; or whether they may decline voting at all, are questions on which they honestly disagree: Therefore, Resolved, That abolitionists have the right to pursue their own mode of action with respect to these things, and should not censure each other for doing so. Resolved, That the progress of the anti-slavery cause in this country, imperatively demands that its friends be more punctual in attending the meetings of the societies to which they have attached themselves. Resolved, That James B. Brooke be requested to devote as much of his time as he conveniently can, in lecturing throughout our county, for the promotion of our holy cause.

On motion, James Austin, Edward Brooke, Dr. K. G. Thomas, Elizabeth Wileman, G. W. Warner, Hannah L. Brooke, Elizabeth Garrigue, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, and Maria Shaw, were appointed delegates to the ensuing anniversary of the State Society.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be offered for publication in the Ohio Repository, Massillon Gazette, and the Philanthropist. Resolved, That our next quarterly meeting be held in Maiborough on the 3d Friday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, adjourned.

ELLIS N. JOHNSON, Pres. pro tem.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Sec.

A. M. Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to a vote of the Executive Committee, the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention will assemble in the city of Boston, Thursday the 19th day of May next, (being the Thursday previous to the last Wednesday in that month), at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All members of the Convention at its former sessions will be expected to participate in its proceedings. Ministers and laymen of the denomination generally, who hold the views known to be held by the Convention, are cordially invited to send their names as members. State Conventions, or the committees of such conventions, churches, and all other public bodies identified with the convention, are expected to appoint delegates.

The Executive Committee indulge the hope that the convention will be numerously represented from all parts of the country. They would refer to the questions of vast importance which it is presumed will come before the body. Among these questions the convention will probably be called to discuss the following:

1. What does God require of American Baptist Abolitionists, respecting the establishment of Missions in Africa, and other parts of the world?

2. What does he require of us, respecting the education of young men for the gospel field?

Accommodations will be provided for the delegates and friends who may be in attendance on the convention.—All such persons will please report their names, as soon as possible after arriving in the city, at the office of the Christian Reflector, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

There will be a public meeting for addresses on the Wednesday evening previous to the convention.—Several brethren from different parts will be among the speakers.

Editors friendly to the objects of the convention will please copy the above call until time of meeting.

Signed by order of the Committee.

CHARLES W. DEXTER, Rec. Sec.

March 21st, 1842.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE ILLINOIS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the city of Chicago, on Thursday the 26th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,

H. WARREN, Rec. Sec.

Feb. 19, 1842.

Liberty State Convention.

The undersigned corresponding committee, appointed at the State Convention of the friends of Liberty, held at Lowell on the 25th Feb. 1841, hereby give notice, that a convention of the Liberty Voters of the State of Illinois will be held in the City of Chicago, on the 27th day of May next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election; and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper when met.

H. WARREN, H. L. FULTON, Wm. LEWIS, OWEN LOVEJOY, S. D. LAUGHLIN.

Feb. 19, 1842.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATION—MANUMISSION.

We have before us the African Repository, in which is a letter of the Hon. John R. Ker, a Senator from Adams co., in the Miss. Legislature, narrating the circumstances of a very extraordinary attempt to nullify the Judicial, by the Legislative power.

In Jan. 1836, Captain Ross of Jefferson co. Miss., died, having left by will leaving his property to his daughter Mrs. Reed, for her life, and providing after her death that the slaves should be transported and established in Africa, if they chose.

Captain Ross was a man of great fortune, his slaves were two or three hundred in number. He was a man of known integrity, and made his will in the full possession of his mind and judgment.

Mrs. Reed after her father's death learned that her co-heirs at law were determined to dispute the will. She then resolved to defeat their purpose, by making her own will, providing for the carrying out of her father's intentions, by the manumission and transportation of the slaves. She also gave her portion of the estate to the gentlemen who were appointed executors.

Mrs. Reed died, and a suit was brought, by the heirs at law to invalidate both her will and that of her father. The Chancellor sustained both wills, and on appeal to the High Court of Error, the decision was affirmed.

The ground on which the wills were contested, was that they were opposed to the laws and policy of the State, in reference to the manumission of slaves.

The Court had then sustained the wills. But, a most extraordinary piece of Legislation was attempted to destroy the effect of a singular act of charity and humanity. A bill was introduced into the Senate of the State declaring, that the Legislature would not consent that the wills of Captain Ross and Mrs. Reed should be executed. This was lost by one vote only.

Another bill was introduced and passed the Senate, that no executors should remove slaves, to Africa, or elsewhere for the purpose of emancipation. This was amended in the Senate, by a majority of two only, so as to render its operation

ration prospective, and of course inoperative on the will of Captain Ross. Finally it was laid on the table until next session. It is thought that the attempt will be renewed.

We give the narrative to show, 1st. The disorganizing ideas which possess the minds of a large number of persons; and 2d. The oppressive resistance, which is made in a part of the slave states to manumissions or any other measure which looks the final extinction of negro slavery.—Cin. Chron.

The Indiana Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its anniversary meeting at New Garden, Wayne county, on the 2nd day of the 5th of 9th month (September) next, to continue in session 4 days. Many distinguished friends of the cause from other States are expected to attend.

The Liberty State Convention, will hold its annual meeting on the evenings of the same days. Delegates should be seasonably appointed from every county in the State, as business of great importance will come before the Convention.

NOTICE.

The second anniversary of the "Ohio Ladies' Education Society for the education of free people of color" will be held in Mt. Vernon, Knox county, on the 7th of June next. It is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be fully attended and that auxiliary societies will as far as possible be represented by their delegates. Interesting addresses are expected.—We trust that anti-slavery women in the State who feel an interest in the success of the great work in which we are engaged will make sacrifices if necessary to attend this important meeting. The exercises will be so arranged that those who are in attendance at our anniversary can be present if they desire during most of the sessions of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society (which is to assemble in the same town on the same day with the Ladies Society.)

In behalf of the Ex. Com.

MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

FIFTH WARD LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty voters of the 5th Ward, will be held at the Engine house on Vine near Canal st., to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the usual hour. Several addresses may be expected.

We hope our friends will be active, and bring others with them.

NOTICE.

The Monthly Anti-Slavery Concert will be held next Monday evening the usual hour at Mr. Blanchard's Church, on 6th st.

April 20th 1842.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Office S. E. corner of Main and Fourth streets, up stairs.

NOTICE.

To Teachers of Colored Schools.

Teachers who have been engaged during the past year in colored settlements in this state are requested to send full and accurate reports of their labors and the condition of the people among whom they labored and such statements well substantiated as serve to illustrate the effect which the oppressive laws of this State have upon their interests.

Communications addressed to

From the Monthly Miscellany.
THE SILVER TANKARD.

On a slope of land opening itself to the south, in a thickly settled town in the State of Maine, some hundred and twenty years ago, stood a farmhouse, to which the epithet comfortable might be applied. The old forest came down to the back of it; in front were cultivated fields, beyond which was ground partially cleared, full of pine stumps, and here and there standing erect, the giant trunks of trees which the fire had scorched and blackened, though it failed to overthrow them. The house stood at the verge of the settlement, so that from it no cottage could be seen; the nearest neighbor was distant about six miles. Daniel Gordon, the owner and occupant of the premises we have described, had chosen this valley in the wilderness, a wide, rich tract of land, not only as his home, but, prospectively, as the home of his children and his children's children. He was willing to be far off from men, that his children might have room to settle around him. He was looked upon as the rich man of that district, well known over all that part of the country. His house was completely finished, and was large for the times, having two stories in front and one behind, with a long sloping roof; it seemed as if it leaned to the south to offer its back to the cold winds from the northern mountains. It was full of the comforts of life,—the furniture even a little showy for a Puritan; when the table was set, there was, to use the Yankee phrase, "considerable" silver plate among which a large tankard stood pre-eminent. This silver had been the property of his father, and was brought over from the mother country.

Now, we go back to this pleasant valley as it was on a bright and beautiful morning in the month of June. It was Sunday, and though early, the two sons of Mr. G. had gone to meeting, on foot, down to the landing, a little village on the banks of the river, ten miles distant.—Daniel himself was standing at the door, with the horse and chase, ready and waiting for his good wife who had been somewhat detained; for even then, in those primitive times, the women would be a little backward,—for the last word or the last horse keeping duty. He was standing on the door step enjoying the freshness of the morning, with a little pride in his heart, perhaps, as he cast his eye over the extent of his possessions spread before him. At that instant a neighbor, of six miles distant, rode up on horseback and beckoned to him from the gate of the enclosure around the house.

"Good morning, neighbor Gordon," said he; "I have come out of my way in going to meeting to tell you that Tom Smith—that daring thief—with two others, has been seen prowling about in these parts, and that you better look out, lest you have a visit. I have got nothing in my house to bring them there, but they may be after the silver tankard, neighbor, and the silver spoons. I have often told you that such things were not fit for these parts. Tom is a bold fellow, but I suppose the fewer he meets when he goes to steal the better. I don't think it safe for you to be off to meeting to-day;—but I am in a great hurry, neighbor, so good bye."

This communication placed our friend Daniel in an unpleasant dilemma. It had been settled that no one was to be left at home but Mehitabel, a beautiful little girl, about nine years old. Shall I stay or go, was the question.—Daniel was a Puritan; he had strict notions of the duty of worshipping God in His Temple, and he had faith that God would bless him only as he did his duty; but then he was a father, and little Hitty was the light and joy of his eyes.

But these Puritans were stern and unflinching. He soon settled the point. I won't even take Hitty with me, for it will make her cowardly. The thieves may not come—neighbor Perkins may be mistaken; and if they do come to my house they will not hurt that child. At any rate she is in God's hands, and we will go to worship Him who never forsakes those who put their trust in Him. As he settled this, the girl and the mother came out; the mother stepped into the chaise; the father, after her, saying to the child, "if any strangers come, Hitty, treat them well. We can spare our abundance to the poor. What is silver or gold when we think of God's holy word?" With these words on his lips he drove off, a troubled man in spite of his religious trust, because he left his daughter alone.

Little Hitty, as the daughter of a Puritan, was strictly brought up to observe the Lord's day. She knew that she ought to return to the house; but nature, though she, for me to see the brood of chickens. Nor did she, when she had given them water, go into the house, but doctored and fingered, hearing the robin sing, and following with her eye the bee's hum, as he flitted from shrub to shrub. She passed almost an hour out of the house, because she did not want to be alone, and she did not feel alone when she was out among the birds, and was gathering here and there a wild flower. But at last she went in, took her Bible and seated herself at the window, sometimes reading and sometimes looking out.

As she was thus seated, she saw three men coming up towards the house, and she was right glad to see them, for she felt lonely, and there was a dreary long day before her. Father, thought she, meant something when he told me to be kind to strangers. I suppose he expected them. I wonder what keeps them all from meeting. Never mind; they shall see I can do something for them, if I am little Hitty. So putting down the Bible she ran to meet them, happy, confiding, and even glad they had come; and without waiting for them to speak, she called to them to come in with her, and said I am alone; if mother was here she would do more for you, but I will do all I can;—and all this with a frank, loving heart, glad to do good to others, and glad to please her father, whose last words were,—to spare of their abundance to the weary traveller.

Smith and his companions entered. Now it was neither breakfast nor dinner time, but about half way between both; yet little Hitty's head was full of the directions—spare of our abundance; and almost before they were fairly in the house she asked if she should get them something to eat. Smith replied, Yes, I will thank you, my child, for we are all hungry. This was a civil speech for the thief, who, half-starved, had been lurking in the woods to watch his chance to steal the silver tankard as soon as the men folks had gone to meeting. Shall I give you some cold victuals, or will you wait until I can cook some meat? asked Hitty. We can't wait, was the reply, give us what you have ready as soon as you can. I am glad you don't want me to cook for you,—but I would if you did,—because father would rather not have much cooking on Sundays. Then away she tripped about making her preparation for their repast. Smith himself helped her out with the table. She spread upon it a clean white table cloth, and placed upon it the silver tankard full of the old orchard, with a large quantity of wheaten bread and a dish of cold meat. I don't know what the silver spoons were put on; perhaps little Hitty

thought they made the table look prettier. After all was done, she turned to Smith, and with a courtesy, told him that dinner was ready. The child had been so busy in arranging her table, and so thoughtful of her housewifery, that she took little or no notice of the appearance of her guests. She did the work as cheerily and freely, and was as unembarrassed as if she had been surrounded by her father and mother and brothers. One of the thieves sat down doggedly with his hands on his knees and his face down almost to his hands, looking all the time on the floor. Another, a younger and a better looking man, stood confused and irresolute, as if he had not been well brought to his trade, and would often go to the window and looking out, keep his back on the child. Smith, on the other hand, looked unconcerned, as if he had quite forgotten his purpose. He never once took his attention off of the child, following her with his eyes as she bustled about in arranging the table; there was even half a smile on his face.

They all moved to the table, Smith's chair at the head, one of his companions on each side, the child at the foot, standing there to help her guests and to be ready to go for further supplies as there was need.

The men ate as hungry men, almost in silence, drinking occasionally from the silver tankard. When they had done, Smith started up suddenly, and said—"Come! let's go!"—"What?" exclaimed the older robber, "go with empty hands when this silver is here?" He seized the tankard. "Put that down!" shouted Smith; "I'll shoot the man who takes a single thing from this house!" Poor Hitty at once awakened to a sense of the character of her guests, with terror in her face, and yet with child-like frankness she ran to Smith, took hold of his hand, and looked into his face as if she felt sure he would take care of her.

The old thief, looking to his young companion and finding that he was ready to give up the job, and seeing that Smith was resolute, put down the tankard, growling like a dog which had a bone taken from him—"foe! catch me in your company again,"—and with such expressions left the house, followed by the other.—Smith put his hand on the head of the child, and said, "Don't be afraid—stay quiet in the house—nobody shall hurt you."

Thus ended the visit of the thieves; thus God preserved the property of those who had their trust in Him. What a story had the child to tell when the family came home! How hearty was the thanksgiving that went up that evening from the family altar!

A year or two of after this, Poor Tom Smith was arrested for the commission of some crime, was tried and condemned to be executed. Daniel Gordon heard of this, and that he was confined in jail in the seaport town to wait for the dreadful day when he was to be hung up as a dog between heaven and earth. Gordon could not keep away from him; he felt drawn to the protector of his daughter, and went down to see him. When he entered the dungeon, Smith was seated, his face was pale, and his hair tangled together,—for why should he care for his looks, there was no other expression in his countenance than that of irritation from being intruded upon, when he wanted to hear nothing, see nothing more of his brother man, he did not even look up, nor return the salutation of Gordon, who continued to stand before him, at last, as if weary beyond endurance, he asked, "What do you want of me? Can't you let me alone even here?"

I am come, said Gordon, to see you, because my daughter told me all you did for her when you were here.

As if touched to the heart, Smith's whole appearance changed, an expression of deep interest came over his features, he was altogether another man. The sullen indifference passed away in an instant. Are you the father of that little girl? O, what a dear child she is! Is she well and happy? How I love to think of her! That's one pleasant thing I have to think of. For once I was treated like other men.—Could I kiss her once, I think I should feel happier. In this hurried manner he poured out an intensity of feeling little supposed to lie in the heart of a condemned felon.

Gordon remained with Smith, whispered to him of peace beyond the grave for the penitent, smoothed in some degree his passage through the dark valley, and did not return to his family until Christian love could do no more for an erring brother, on whom scarcely before had been the eye of love rested, whose hand had been against all men because their hands had been against him.

I have told the story more at length, and intervened some unimportant circumstances, but it is before you substantially as it was related to me. The main incidents are true, though, doubtless, as the story had been handed down from generation to generation, it has been colored by the imagination. The silver tankard as an heirloom has descended in the family—the property of the daughter named Mehitabel, and is now in possession of the lady of a clergyman in Massachusetts.

What a crowd of thoughts do these incidents cause to rush upon the mind! How sure is the overcoming of evil with good. How truly did Jesus Christ know what is in the heart of man. How true to the best feelings of human nature are even the outcasts of society. How much of our virtue do we owe to our position among men. How inconsistent with Christian love is it to put to death our brother, whose crimes arise mainly from the vices and wrong structure of society. How incessant should be our exertions to disseminate the truth, that the world may be reformed, and the law of love be substituted for the law of death. The reader will not, however, need our help to make the right use of the guarding of the "silver tankard," by the kindness and innocence of a child.

S. E. C.

Circulating Evil Reports.

A melancholy instance of the cruelty of the circulation of evil reports occurred a few years since in the city of N. York. A young man, whom I shall call William Murphy, the son of a wealthy, conspicuous and old inhabitant of the city, contracted an intimacy with a person of very captivating manners and depraved morals. William, young, inexperienced and unsuspicious, was flattered by the attention of this man, and was betrayed by him into many follies and sins. His father was immersed in business, his only sister was constantly in the gay world, and none of William's family suspected the dangers into which he was led, nor did he amount of them until his bad intimate—friend I will not call him—was detected in cheating at a gaming table, and forged a note and was obliged to fly from the city.

William had been tempted by this man to the gaming table; he had suffered heavy losses there, and been led into other wrong doings. The knowledge of all this came like a thunder-bolt upon his family. They were overwhelmed with mortification and grief. William shut himself up in his room.

The Murphys were distinguished people; nothing in the city was talked of so much as the disgrace of William Murphy. Every thing he had done, and much worse acts he had not done, were told and retold, and every idle word brought to the Murphys, by people calling themselves "particular friends." Mr. Somebody heard Mr. Somebody else, who was very intimate with the Murphys, say that they should wonder if William had not something to do with the forgeries? The next person through whose hands the report passed, said William had something to do with them. And the next edition of the story was, that William had actually received the money, got by the forgery, and paid his gaming debts with it.

Oh, could those persons who thus talked over the calamities and disgrace of the son of their friend as they would have discussed common news, have looked into the house of the wretched Murphys. Could they have seen the father pacing up and down his spacious apartments, his heart filled with grief and disappointment at the disgrace of his own son—could they have seen the mother rise from her sleepless pillow with a sunken eye and fluttering heart—could they have seen the domestics removing again and again the untouched dishes from tables uselessly spread—and above all, could they have followed the sister to the room of that poor young man, and seen him, the picture of remorse and misery, while she hung over him, trying, in vain, to convince him that the faults were not irretrievable, that the storm would pass over and his father look on him again with kindness. Think you if they had seen all this, (and with the eye of true sympathy they might have seen it,) they could, by aggravated evil reports, have multiplied and sharpened the arrows that were piercing the bosoms of this unhappy family? Had they, by a generous effort of the imagination, for one moment put themselves in the Murphys' places, had they imitated Him who without sin, was touched with a feeling of our infirmities, they would have been silent, or uttered only words of kindness. But alas! they carelessly cast stones which were to inflict death!

One of the two or three friends who had brought in the lying reports, called into Mr. Murphy's the second evening after the disclosure, and told him, as received facts, the rumors about the forgery. The moment the visitor departed, Mr. Murphy went for the first time to William's apartment, repeated what he had just heard, and demanded, in a voice almost sufficed with emotion, a confession of the whole truth.

The poor young man had fasted for forty-eight hours; he was weak and confused. The sight of his father, the anguish of his disordered countenance, and the anger flashing from his eye, deprived him of all the use of his mind. He made no attempt to explain the circumstances alleged against him. Easily as it was, he did not see how he could extricate himself from suspicion. His faculties were suspended. He merely freely asserted his innocence. This was afterwards proved beyond all question, and many circumstances came to light that alleviated the sins he had committed, but alas! too late for this victim of evil reports. The morning after this interview with the father he was found dead in his bed. An empty laudanum vial was beside his pillow. Truly, "there is life and death in the tongue."

I trust, my young friends, this story may awaken your attention to the subject of evil reports. It may be rare that such fatal injury is inflicted as in the instance I have related—but if they do no other harm, they certainly harm your own souls.

To Housekeepers.

New Linen Goods, just received from Auction. 44 Household Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings, Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE.

N.W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, April 6—3m.

\$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the proprietor claimed it would do.

The above medicine is recommended for Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of Opium or its spiritual preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack nostrums forced upon the community by unprincipled persons, regardless of the injury they should know such mixtures always procure.

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy is entirely free of Opium, and all other violent narcotics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. Sold only at No. 77 Sycamore street, near Lower Market street. Price one dollar.

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Natural and Revealed Theology, Revelations, Missions, Human Rights, Temperance, Education, Sabbath and Common School, Moral Reform, Health, Agriculture, Geology, Physiology, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Music, Reviews of Books &c. &c.

In a word it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this, or any other country.

The Seventh Volume commenced January 1, 1832. The price is only Two Dollars a Year, in Advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

Readers, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For he who has a heart to be true to his whole duty, whose SOUL thirsts for information on all those subjects most directly connected with MAN'S highest happiness, will find assistance in the columns of this paper.

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Fifth st. 5 doors East of Vine, North side.

The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J. A. Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually executed.

December 22nd, 1841. SAMUEL A. ALLEY.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we will continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

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WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY'S

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no

hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious

Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We

are acquainted with several families in this city who

give them the preference to all other kinds, on

account of their mildness, and at the same time, cer-

tainty of action.—N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these

valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the

United States, Canada, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas,

since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-

five. HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day

they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr.

Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who

have used them give them the preference to all other

kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and

easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same

time; though, in their operation, producing neither

sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley's

Dear Sir,—I have used your valuable Pills

these last four years, in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Com-

plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in

majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever

used.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I

would recommend Peter's Pills in preference to all

other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-

ERSON, is considered sufficient

I have used in my practice, these last five years, Dr.

Jos. Priestley's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and con-

sider them the best Family Medicine I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by

Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and

the easiest taken.

Consumption

Sneezes often thousands, yearly, in the United States,

that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when

nothing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel

have added their testimony to that effect.

Congests and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of

the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try

them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within

the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of

these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a

few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure

the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference,

was given up as incurable, believed to be on the

verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope

of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him

immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health,

so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the

Gospel. He recommends them to all who are consump-

tioned, and have any doubts of their long and great

greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnessed

their effects on several others, and always with the

happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the

blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common

property of all, and in every family on the face of the

earth.

The Rev. Doctor Anderson, of this city, gave a

few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up

by her physician and friends as in the last stage of

Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable

relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere and

restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Barker, 97 Green st., was cured of a

very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood,

and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lo-

zenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks

restored him to perfect health. He says they are the

greatest medicine in the world.

When such cures as the Rev. Mr. Anthony,

Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott,

Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above,

sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public

need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are

Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer-

ing, without the parent's knowing the cause,—little sus-

pecting worms are literally eating them up. Sher-

man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and

thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the

Editor of the *Watchman* for the *Sacred Harp*, an extended

variety of good *Sacred Music*—such as will be perma-

nently useful and interesting, will receive the approba-

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A COPY OF THE RECORDS,

C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy.

From the "Harmonical Society," of W. R. College,

Hudson.

THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest

approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its

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mend this as a